Marriage and Divorce-No.

Take Editors of The Tribune: Let me bring our long discussion to x chao, by now proceeding, according to the promise of my lut paper, to prove that Vice and Crime have no isward or permanent root in Humanity, but only as accidental and superficial connection with it; that they are not spontaneous fruits of the soil by my means, but the enforced products of an igno. stor unskillful husbandry. In short, I shall prove them to be the mere exucite of the true man, inci-dent to his emergence from the thraldom of Nature and Society. First, let us clearly define Vice and

Vice is in all cases a violation of natural obliga nos, or what is the same thing, of one's relations to his own body. Crime is in all cases a violation of moral obligation, or of one's relations to his fellow Now, how comes it that one should ever violate these obligations? How comes it that one should ever violate his relations to his own body and to his fellow-man? I do not he situte to aver that it is, only and always, because his existing or sutherized relations in these regards, are not com mensurate with his true relations; or because the former do not express the exact subordination which the latter owe to his proper individuality. hother words, I am persuaded that Vice and Orime would be sheer impossibilities to me, if my existing relations with Nature and Society ratified zy inward and essential freedom. Let me make

this plain : Man is the creature neither of Nature nor dety, but exclusively of the living and infinite God; and he consequently claims an individuality or freedom utterly superior to that which these powers afford him. For Nature gives him a bodi y individuality limited by that of all other bodies; and Society gives him a personal individuality and Society gives him a personal individuality imited by that of all other persons. Neither of them gives him infinitude, but on the contrary both encumber him with incessant limitations. Now the whole of human history is made up of the effort of man to emancipate himself from these limitations, and so exhibit his divinely imparted lordship or supremacy over the universe. Every incident of human progress grows out of this struggle on the part of Man to subdue Nature and Society to the acknowledgment of his rightful sovereignty, or what is the same thing, to bring his physical and moral relations into perfect accord with his God given, and therefore infinite, individuality. The true method of this subjugation, the with his God given, and therefore infinite, individuality. The true method of this subjugation, the insi and only adequate means for reconciling Nature and Society to man's infinitude, are to be found of course in the progress of physical and social science, that is to say, in such an observation of the laws of Nature and Society as shall exhibit the perfect correspondence or harmony they bear to all the wants of man's heart, and all the aspirations of the intellect. But Science is of slow to all the wants of man's heart, and all the aspira-tions of his intellect. But Science is of slow growth, being a product of the widest natural and social experience. Whilst Science is maturing, therefore, or preparing an exact adjustment be-tween Man and Nature, between Man and Society, the attitude of these several parties toward each sher must necessarily be hostile. For man's in-sinct of sovereignty never sleeps. Though Na-ture and Society long refuse to ratify it, he ever deys his inward monitions, hearing a voice they annot hear, and cheriahing the perplexed but to-scious memory of a more august home. The

acions memory of a more august home. The susequence is, that he is driven to assert his do sinion in ways disallowed of Nature and Society, sinion in ways disallowed of Nature and Society,
in the unhallowed ways of Vice and Crime.
But now I hear you asking, "Why such opposiion should exist between Man and Nature, between Man and Society? Why could not God's
work in Humanity take place, without our experlencing such a limitation on the part of Nature
ad Society, as drives us to Vice and Crime?"—
The reason of this impossibility lies in our imsortality; lies, in other words, in the very perfecmen of God's design toward us. It is because he
designs a truly infinite good in us, that we are
compelled to undergo this preliminary experience
of physical and moral evil. Let me demonstrate
this to your reason:

Es to your reason:

First, I will state my exact position. I hold, then, that man's destiny involves of necessity the exact opposition he has encountered at the hands of Nature and Society, and involves, consequently, if the vice and crime which have resulted from ill the vice and crime which have resulted from min opposition. In other words, I am prepared to skew that vice and crime have been altogether necessary incidents of human history; that they have been simply inevitable features of the evolution of God's consummate work in humanity; and that, instead of implying any defect in that work, they neve its essential and imperishable perfection. In apport of this conviction, I might be content to yield the hare existence of vice and crime, since we cannot suppose that Omnipotence would empire incongruous or superfluous means to accomplish its designs. But the truth admits of an a postmer demonstration as well.

ever demonstration as well.

First of all, you will concede that the true crea-

le which is an incessant communication or influx from God in man is essentially active, and consists him God in man is essentially active, and consists in really infinite faculty or power of production but his infinite faculty cannot become realized or appropriated to man, cannot become a fact of continuousness to him save is so far as it is actually extend—save in so far as it to actually extend—save in so far as it becomes an chored in his own deeds. Now suppose for a moment that man's first consciousness dawned amid a perfectly submissive Nature and a perfectly accordant Society; suppose that every want of his heart had been lavishly met and every exertion of his intellect anticipated; do you imagine that in a large of the continuous con his intellect anticipated; do you imagine that in these circumstances he would not have forever re hese circumstances he would not have forever remained the mere guzzing pensioner of Nature and Society? Do you conceive that he would ever have sien to true self consciousness, to the consciousness of a selfhood superior to outward circumstance, because affiliated to God alone? Do you suppose that with every want fulfilled before it was born he would ever have felt those immortal yearnings which have actually led him to renounce the pathanage of Nature and Society and to claim the excessive paternity of God? Unquestionably not lis whole motive or impulsion to action would in that case have been vacated, and with it every that of proper humanity, he himself remaining the but of proper humanity, he himself remaining the

sate case have been vacated, and with it every but of proper humanity, he himself remaining the while more senseless than any cabbage, less capa he than any worm, the mere idictic burshing, in fact, of dishonored Nature, and an inveterate wen also her otherwise immaculate busom.

Thus I maintain that the evolution of man's true infinite conactousness, of that perfect individuality which is God's gift to him, is inseparably contagent upon the opposition of Nature and Society, or upon the physical and social limitations encountered in the infancy of his development. It is these limitations which perpetually stimulate his activity, and so prevent his aubsiding into a mere animal and vegetable existence. They drive him to productive action, and so nourish his distinctive human selfhood—so foster his proper immortality. The very genesis of Art, which is the true aphere of God's power in man, is traceable solely to the latter's stimulate to escape from the hondage of his physical and social conditions. Art, in its fulness may be truly defined as the vinil, ation of the individual topremacy. It is the triumph of the individual topremacy and is forced into merely negative man individuality has no normal or worthy development, and is forced into merely negative manifestation. Just conceive the stender recognition which Nature allows to the sisthetic life in the infancy of human culture, or before Science has begun to demonstrate her intrinsic subserviency to human use. How is it possible that the infinite force thus pent up in man, and denied any adequate outlet, should not burst forth upon occasion in every form of rude and flerce debauchery? This debauchery or vice denotes merely the strugile of the infinite to express itself through the fin original freedom by the earliest form of political socity or fellowship, namely, the Patriarchial, in
which the full grown man preserves the life long
and ansochy attitude of a child, and the passions,
which are divisely destined to harmonize him with
any or the first of the

nized—to have its God given freedom perfectly authenticated by Society. The truth is, it is this very vice and crime, which are so inevitable upon the beginnings of human history, that have been, under God, the reforming force of all our institutions, that have kept human life from utter stagnation, and corruntion—that have appoined the monation and corruption—that have supplied the mo mentum, in short, of all our political and social melio

But now observe, that although vice and crime have been thus necessary to human development, it is a necessity which grows exclusively out of the intrinsic baseness of Nature and Society, and therefore reflects no stain upon man bimself. The individual has never compromised his true individuality, in thus asserting it against the despotsm of circumstances. He has been vicious and crim hal, not from taste, or spontaneous attraction, but simply because no other expression of his proper or God given individuality was allowed by his existing relations to Nature and Man His true individuality is infinite or perfect. It is not only unlimited by these lower forces of Nature and Society—it is actually and submissively served by them. Wherever, therefore, the individual has obeyed his natural and social necessities to the denial of his spontaneous attractions, as, for example, when the poet, instead of simply arming to express the inspirations of the Good and True in his own soul, has expressed them only in so far as they might promote his physical or social subsistence—it is manifest that he has so far deposed his true and inward individuality, acknowledging instead the outward and finite one imposed by Nature and Convention.

I accordingly repeat that in renouncing the de-But now observe, that although vice and crim-

atead the outward and inite one imposed by Nature and Convention.

I accordingly repeat that in renouncing the dominion of external circumstances, or what is the same thing, in becoming victous and criminal, the individual has not compromised his inward self, but, same thing, in Decoming victors and continuously has not compromised his inward self, but, on the contrary, manifested it in the best way allowed by these circumstances. The best way, I repeat it: For it is utinitiely better that a man should vindicate his immortality at the expense of a transient evil, than that he should preserve a mere transient good at the expense of his immortality. This is exa tly what Man has done. He has gone into vice and crime, not spontaneously, but in vindication of his essential manhood from the tyranny of curcumstances. Never would he have been victors and criminal,—never would he have been victors and criminal relation with his own body, or his fellow man,—if these relations had reflected his inward freedom,—if they had legitimated his spontaneous attractions. Vice and crime were never since the world has stood, a free or normal expression of his selfhood; they are an expression crung from it by the insubmission of Nature and Society,—by the discordant operation of forces which should be simply and perfectly accordant with it.

ant with it.

A convincing proof that vice and crime are not a ant with it.

A couvincing proof that vice and crime are not a spontaneous development of the subject, or have no in ward root in him, is that he himself coademas them often when all others forgive, and frequently suffers a remorse so frequent as to drive him to the violent renuociation of the outer life. This fact, to be sure, indicates on the part of the sufferer an ignorance of God's great end in Humanity, and a consequent inability to justify his inward self from the defilement contracted by his outer one. But it is none the less pertinent on that account to our purpose. God's end in creation is the apotheosis of man, is the endowment of the creature with his own plenary goodnes, wisdom and power. To this end the subjugation of Nature and Society is a strictly subservient means; and consequently when the end is attained, it will completely release or absolve the individual from the distortion imposed upon him by the past insubjection of these means. "Come, now, let us reason together, saith 'Jehovah; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like to insure they shall be as wood." How shall this

means. "Come, now, let us reason together, saith "Jehovah; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like 'crimson, they shall be as wool." How shall this promise be talfilled? How shall those identical sins for which many a man now deems himself "shorred of God, and riots in anguish, be eventually proved by the Divine mercy whiter than wool, more pure than snow? Evidently, only by proving them strictly necessary or incidental to the achievement of His proper glory in Hamanity; only by proving them strictly necessary or incidental to the achievement of His proper glory in Hamanity; only by proving them the sharp, but indispensable weapon of His providence to tame the rudences of Nature and Society, and bring their unintelligent mechanism into the obedience of the divine natural man.

But this gospel of God's "good pleasure in man" (en anthropous sudokia—Luke it, 14.) is witcheld from the technical sinner, and the name of Humanity's great saint, which should be sacred to the needs of the grimmest defilement, is turned to the ornament of a mere dilletante piety—to the solace of an habitual and therefore dramatic devotion. Ignorant of the balm of that name, ignorant of God's great ends of mercy—cowed by the prestige of an unfeeling and traculent ecclesiasticism—the sinner is of course unskilled to vindicate himself from the aspersions of Nature and Society, and submissively accepts their verdict as the judgment of God. "But God," says the good old Swedenborg, "condemns no man. Condemnation is more alien to His perfection than night is to day, or earth to heaven." I would gladly adorn my paper with more honored names than this; but, unhappily, the most honored names than this; but, unhappily, the more honored names than this; but, unhappily, the most honored names of the polite and devout world have been the least zealous for humanity have been solicitous to place the Divine glory rather in the abasement of Manthan in his plenary

First of all, you will concede that the true creative of God, or what is the same thing, true manifest, does not not consist in the unlimited enjoy-seateither of one's natural appetites or one's social effections. Doubtless these things are very good as waishing a basis to human is dividuality, but they by no means constitute that individuality. Our law individuality is not passional, but active. The sie which is an increasant communication or influx and Society, he could never have violated their and Society, he could never have violated their supremacy, never transcended the limits they im pose. For we cannot conceive of life antagoniz-ing itself; that is to say, we cannot conceive of creative power imparting a force of resistance to itself, or endowing its creature with a will supe-rior to its own. This were absurd. Accordingly, rior to its own. This were absurd. Accordingly, the very vices and crimes of mass prove bim to be the creature of an infinite creator,—prove that his true life is neither physical nor moral,—that it lies neither in the abundance of his outward possessions, nor yet in the amplest conventional right counsess. Doubtless wealth is admirable, and just relations between men are admirable—in their place, which place, however, is a mediatory and not final one. In other words, they are not ends In other words, they are not ends. but means to an end—means to the development of that ripe and harvested manhood, which, unless every sacredest prophecy be false, must ere long flash the splendor of God's intimate presence over the whole earth.

Remarks on the Foregoing.

Whoever remembers the beginning and has followed the progress of this prolonged" controversy, and has carefully considered the question really at issue, must, we think, be now prepared to rende a verdict in our favor without awaiting our summing up of the argument. The controversy, if we mistake not, originated as follows : Another correspondent wrote to ask our opinion of the reasons. bleness of the civil law which commands man and wife to remain such though all true affection has ceased or been found never to have existed between them, and which punishes either or both of them in case of a revolt from the bated tie and the formation of a new union in accordance with new and existing affections. We published this and briefly rejoined, showing why the law is right and the individual under a moral as well as legal obli gation ever to regard and esteem as wife or husband that one who in the face of God and man he r she has taken as such, so far, at all events, as to abstain from recognizing and treating any other as husband or wife during the life time of the former. The marriage obligation was not assumed on condition that it should remain valid during the pleasure or so long as it should subserve the mutual advantage of the parties, but for better, for worse, for richer, for pourer, &c. In other words, there are, humanly speaking, three parties to the marriage compact-the man and woman who marry, and Society, which is asked to become a party by the two former in the very act of invoking for their union the sanctions of legal marriage. If they purpose only to be united during pleasure, they clearly ought not to stand upon ceremony, for none is needed nor appropriate. If they regard themselves as

sanction of legal marriage, they virtually if not ex pressly say, "We promise to be faithful and con secrated to each other, not during pleasure bu during life-not merely while we deem each other paragons, but though we shall reciprocally discov er imperfections and faults in each other-not merely as a matter of personal advantage but from a profound sense of social daty." Herein to our apprehension, consists the grace, the holi ness, the dignity of Marriage; and hereby are the modest and delicate enabled to find in legitimate union with another, not shame and ignomy, but purity and honor.

Now we admit that there are thousands of in stances of misguided and unhappy marriages which could they be isolated from all considera. tions extraneous to the husband and wife, might better be dissolved than perpetuated. It is hard indeed that a gentle and delicate being should be oblige i to regard as her hasband a furious, drunken brute, at the sound of whose footstep her heart pal pitates with terror, and who returns from his night. orgics only to sleep off the fames of insbriation, apoverish the home he does nothing to support and appall his children by daily exhibitions of tyranny, phrenzy and blasphemy. This is a dreadful case, and it is dreadfully common. The law will justify a wife so sillicted in withdrawing from such a husband and devoting herself to her children's welfare. It will not justify her (save in case of a proved violation of the first requirement of the marriage covenant) in repudiating all relation to the father of her children and uniting herself with a new husband while the old one lives. And we think it is right here too. In special cases, suffering might be modified by greater latitude of divorce; but the general influence of such latitude would be bad-decidedly bad. Villains would delude confiding women into marriage with no bolier intent than a transient possession, and, when tired of the connection, would abuse and terrify them into applying for a divorce. Thousands who would rush into marriage on the strength of a passing fancy, if the way out of it were open and easy, are impelled to halt and think twice by the words, 'until death do part.' We think hundreds are saved from unhappy marriages by this requirement where dozens would be delivered from the like by freedom of divorce. Society looks, and must look, to the general influence of its statutes rather than to their operation in particular cases. 'We are members together of one body, and our laws must regard the good of the whole rather than of indi-

viduals. -Such were, substantially, the grounds on which we resisted our former correspondent's plea for the freedom of Divorce, and maintained the wisdom of the existing law of Marriage. The question be tween us was not whether there is, carefully con sidered, any such thing as crime deserving reprobation and punishment, but whether Marriage should be held indissoluble, save upon proof of a flagrant and shameful violation of its primary requirement, and then only in favor of the innocent party. Of course, the question necessarily implied that some acts are essentially criminal while others are not, and suggested a query whether Adultery, or the forsaking of a lawful but unloved wife in obedience to a lawless but engrossing passion, is essentially culpable or not. We insist that it is so.

Such was the state of the controversy when H. T. pitched into it. He has contended for the reedom of Divorce on various grounds, and we have replied. History, extemporary polity and so cial aspects, civil and divine law, the nature and rationale of Marriage, &c. &c. bave been glanced at by each of us. At length we draw to a close, and he sums up on the assumption that Evil is no essentially Evil, but only a perverted or misdirected Good,—as we may see an ash grown crooked through some accident or perversion in its infancy. though we all know it is the nature of an ash t grow straight and upright.

Now we shall not follow this train of argument

because it does not touch the question at issue There is a certain class of acts which the commo sense of mankind has undoubtingly pronounced good, laudable, beneficent; there is another class which it has just as unhesitatingly, pronounced evil. pernicious, punishable : we say Incontinence in man or woman belongs to this latter class, and have endeavored to show why and how. When, therefore, H. T. after battling us over the legitimate ground of argument, closes by contending that, reduced to their last analysis, there are no evil actions, but only compressed and imperfect developments of impulses essentially good (just as a plant or germ unable to force its way through a hard crust of clay to the air and sun, may ineffectually creep along under that crost and die there) we only say, that may be so; but it does not meet the true issue. Our task has been to show that Incontinence was rightfully classed with personal Vices, as Gluttony, Intemperance, Sloth, &c. and with Crimes against Society, as Theft, Burglary, Forgery, and treated accordingly. Our correspondent, in arguing that Vice is but superficial and fortaitous, virtually concedes all we need. There is not a word in his summing up which justifles Free Divorce and Icontinence any more than Drunkenness, Rob bery, or even Murder. That suffices us. Quite aware that in Metaphysics and scholastic Philoso phy his studies have been far profounder than ours, and knowing well the power of his vigorous diction, we decline to step off the firm ground whereon we are planted to follow his meteoric flight over the quagmires of speculation above which he flits so fearlessly. God knows what are to be the final issues and consequences of Sin; we know certainly but this, that we are forbidden to commit it. All beyond this will be made clear in due season. Meantime, we rest in the conviction that Marriage is by both Divine decree and Social necessity a relation indissolube during the life of all the cou tracting parties- to wit, the man, the woman and Society; and that to treat it otherwise is a helicous and belleful exaggeration and pursuit of personal at the expense and sacrifice of universal ends—in short, is a Crime.

THE WHIG ALIMANAO FOR 1850.

THIS ANNUAL has been prepared with great care and accuracy, and is presented to the Public as a cheap reliable, and tucto summary of the Political History of the Times. It contains nothing of a partisan character, but full exhibit of the Effections of 1848, the doings of Congress at its last Seasion, the Milespy Expose the Event of the President's Calculations, and the Congress of the President's Calculations, Audit Congressional Sound of, Bankin, Statistics, Branch Mints—Gold Colinage; British Cabinet Calculations, Andrew Collection and New-Morris (Chemother for Portland, Boston, New York, Philadeliphis Washington, Rasolath, Charleston and New-Orleans; Californis and New-Markino; Chromothogical Tables; Compensation of Congressmen; Congress, Statistics of; Congress ast Session of; Ectipses; Economy in the Public Expenditure; Elective Offices, U. S., Election days in the severa States; Election of President by the People; Election States, and Gress Britain, Florgring in the Nawy; Government of the United States and Gress Britain, Florgring in the Nawy; Government of the United States, Government Supplies, Government of the United States, Milesays of Representatives, U. S. incuse Milesaye, Inaugura Address of President Payor; Jewish Calendar; Law Reform; Milesage of Congress, Military Milesage, Ministers at Foreign Courts, Mohammedan Calendar; Moor's place; Naval Prize-Money—Temperance Naval Prinishmonts, 1843, Naval Supplies, and Policy Officers and Offices created; Passums (Isthmus) Railway Population of States; Postage-Raine, Foreign and Omesianes and States, Seventh Conson Act; Shields (Gen.) & Election and Rejection; Supreme Court, U. S.; Tide Table; Tuasage and States; Probance of Calendar; Court, Whitesy's great Central Railroad; War Charges of the Union.

AND RECOVERY OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER DANK AND RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.—The Connecticut River Bank at Charlestwn, N. H. was entered on Tuesday night last, and robbed of \$11,750. viz. \$2,800 in gold c in mostly American; \$1,600 in silver; \$5,500 in bills of the Connecticut River Bank; \$300 in bills of the Claremont Bank, and \$1,530 in bills of other banks. The door of the banking room was opened by means of false keys, as was also the outer door of the safe; but guppow der was successfully applied to the inner iron door er was successfully applied to the inner in f the safe. Since the above was in type, we learn that about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Gee, of Marlboro'. N. H. found in the road at Marlboro, twenty miles from Charlestown, a horse and buggy standing, without being in the care of any person. Mr. Gee took the horse to the side of the road, and Mr Gee took the horse to the side of the road, and tying him to the fence, left him. Shortly after, a brother of Mr. Gee went to the buggy, and found therein all the money stolen from the Bank, together with a lot of burglars' tools, and several articles of ladies' wearing apparrel; also, a buffalo robe marked, S. Barton, Jr. Deputy Sheriff Stebbins, Gov. Hubbard, President of the Bank and Mr. George Alcutt, the Cashier, were soon at the place, and took possession of the prometry, with the ex-George Alcott, the Cashier, were soon at the place, and took possession of the property, with the exception of the horse and buggy, which are in the keeping of Mr. Gee at Mariow. The supposition is, that from some cause, the robbers became alarmed, and preferring to make sure of their liberty, to the risk of detection and imprisonment, took to their heels, leaving their plunder, and effected their secure.

Beaton Journal

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., one of the object picneers of Western New York, died at Bingamton on the 12th inst. at the age of 79.

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for tighting Milis, Churches, Hosels and other public buildlegs, seem and hot water apparatus for warming suild nax.
Gats made to order.

10 CANDLE HAKERS.—The advanther respect
fully informs the treate that they can be supplied with
condis-monies for making stearine, sperm, adamanine and
sulfavor condise, warming to be of the very best quality and
work manabip, at the lowest possible prices. References
tiven to some of the first houses in New-York.

[12] 105 W. WEBB, cor Allen and Houston sts.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY-The seen amount interest, at the rate of six per
sent per annum, with the paid upon the stock of the Newfork and Eric Railroad Company, on and after the 1st day
of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the
18th day of June mill the 1st day of July.

Jel 1m. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary. NOTICE—Worths of the attention of Dock-builders and Couractors. Propositions will be made for building from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of Docks, and filling in from 14 to 3s across of ground. On acplication, information will selven to such as may be willing to make contracts for the given to such as may be willing to make contracts for the given to such as may be willing to make contracts for the given by the undersigned, at the Office, as State et Albangs and 5 to Office as State et Albangs.

BRAZIERS' BOLT AND INGOT COPPER. D_A full assortment of the manufacture of Humphreys
rille Copper Go, for sale by
www. H. MARSHALL, 5 Gold-st.

AKUN-500 bales No. 1; 500 de No. 2. For sale services by manufactures prices, by an Action of the South State of the South Stat

CHAIN CABLES—A arge assortment of English grated, from 3-d to 17-d inches. For min by GATING & DERRICKSON 150 South-st COCOA SHELLS, -30 bags from, lost received.

ROBBERT OF THE CONSECTIOUT RIVER BASE Examination of the Three Westworths and William C. Clark, for the Murder of Jonas L. Parker.

Manchester, N. H. Wednesday, June 12.
Yesterday afternoon, Benjamain Thurston of
Lowell was called, and tratified that Horsce
Wentworth came to him at Lowell, during the
latter part of 1846, or the first of 1847, to purchase of him the Washington House. Witness stated his price to be \$15,000. Horace stated that he was operating for his brother at Manchester; Horace operating for his brother at Manchester; Horace came a second time and stated that Asa, his brother thought he asked too much, and thought he might be willing to give about \$12,000. Witness asked why Asa did not come to see him. Horace said he had once been there. The conditions were talked about, and the situation of the property.—Witness remarked that there was a mortgage on the property of about \$6,000, and that if he sold he should at least want this amount paid down. Horace said that Asa had that amount ready to pay down, and that if witness really wanted the \$12. down, and that if witness really wanted the \$12,000, Asa had a friend, or an uncle, who would take a mortgage and furnish the other \$6,000. The witness had at this time concluded to sell for \$12,000, and had gone to the shop of Horace for a third in-terview, and asked if it were beyond a doubt that in case be should sell, \$6,000 at least would be

This morning the Court came in at 9 o'clock, and Mr. Pierce proceeded with his already protracted cross-examination of Samuel Bartlett. Several hundred people were in attendance, and, as usual, a large proportion of them ladies.

Bartlett was kept on the stand by Mr. Pierce the entire forencon, principally in regard to his account books, of which, at Mr. Pierce's request, he brought into court a wheel barrow load, and capsized upon the deak of the magistrate, in rather disagreeable proximity with his Honor's papers. These old books and musty files the various counsel for the defense amused themselves by picking ever, while Mr. Pierce was scrupalously endeavoring to pin the witness in regard to his practice in keeping accounts, and testing his recollection and credibility in regard to dates. The defense did not seem to succeed in turning any point in the direct testimony. [This cross-examination is rather prosy and unimportant, and the audience is constantly thinning out]

important, and the audience is constantly thinning out] Mrs. Asa Wentworth remained a spectator dur

ing the forenoon, perfectly calm and attentive.

Bartlett was proceeded with by Mr. Pierce, at
the coming in of the Court in the afternoon, and kept until 4:10. William H. Harris, of Lowell, testified that, a

william H. Harris, of Lowell, testified that, a year ago last March, or somewhere about that time, he saw Henry T. Wentworth in the bar room of the American House, at Lowell. It was just after the conclusion of the examination. Henry came up to the bar with a stout man to get something to drink. Henry made a remark, saying, "We've got through with it, and I may have a chance to get square with them Manchester folks yet—they ve always troubled me." His companion remarked that "it was too bad, if men were innocent, to bring them up so, and put them to so much cost." Henry repeated that he might yet get a chance to be square with some of these Manchester folks. [The witness was the bar-keeper at the American House at that time. On being requested to point out the man in Court, the witness pointed to Henry T. Wentworth as the man in regard to whom he had testified.] The witness knew Horace Wentworth at the time.

The testimony of this witness goes to a certain extent to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Adams, who previously testified that, about that period, Henry came into his restourant, near the Lowell dépôt, and asked what time the cars would go to Lowell.

In reply to Mr. Butler, the witness said he called

the reply to air. Butter, the witness said he called these facts to mind on reading the account of the examination at South Berwick, and stated them to Mr Shed. Witness also testified that a man who stood by the stove at the time Henry came into the bar-room, remarked, after Henry left, "that was Henry T. Wentworth."

AUCTION SALES.

BY BALDWIN GARDINER.

Particular steeding will be given to sales of Faccy Goods, Porcelain, Paintings, &c. Also, Furniture of families giving up bouse kreping. Also, Stocks of Manufacturers, &c. All of which are respectfully solicited. Having made an arrangement with Mr. A. C. TUTTLE at its salesmon, be hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

TUESDAY, June 18.

and the public. TUESDAY, June 18.

Rich Fancy Goods.—At 16 o clock, at the sales room, 333
Broadway, large sale of rich fancy goods, just landed, and
worthy attention. Particulars in a few days.

107

A M. MERWIN, Anciloneer.

DY BANGS, PLATT & CO. store 204 Bruadway
DParticular attention given to the sale of Private Libraries. Cash advances made when desired.

MONDAY EVENING Juce 17, at 7 o'clock.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOORS.—A large collection of valuable works in Theology, Medicine and Surgery,
Biography, History, Poetry, Arts, &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be Issued on Saturday and may be seen at the sales room.

AN AND MAN AND MALE OF ROSEWOOD. MAHOGANY, AND BLACK WALNUT
TURNITURE, at Auction. THIS DAY, (Thursday) at
10 o'clock, at saleroom 359 Broadway, without reserve, by
catalogue R C. KEMP will sell as above, a large assortment of Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Furniture, viz.
Carved Rosewood Parker Furniture en suite, cancisating of
Sofa. Easy and Parior Chairs: Carved Rosewood Bookcases, Carved Rusewood Gothic Bedsteads, Carved Mahogany Spring seat Parior Chair: Carved and Plain Mahogany Bedsteads do Bureaus with and without marble
tops: Extension, Dining, Work, Fancy and Sofa Tables
Walnut Cane-seat Chairs; Hair Mattrase, Palliasses, Car
cet. China Ware, &c &c. Walnut Cane-seat Costas, Dall States and Section Ware, &c. &c. Plano Fortes at 12 o'clock. 3 very superior Carved Rosewood 64 and 7 octave Plano Fortes, fully warranted.

Rosewood 64 and 7 octave Piano Fortes, fully warranted,

S. DRAPER, Jr. Aucuoseer.

ALE OF CANNON AND SMALL ARMIS AT

THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.—HAGGERTY

ORAPER & JONES will sell at public succion, at the U
S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 15

o lock, noon, the following cannon, carronedes and small

arms, vis. Cannon—3 long 42-pounders, 127 long 32s, 35

long 42s, 62 long 12s 13 long 12s, 30 long 3s, 23 long 4s, 12 long 4s, 15

long 45 Carronedes—155-pounders, 19 day, 25 long 25s, 15

long 48 Carronedes—155-pounders, 19 day, 25s, 12 24s, 15

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ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

ARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 465
OF ASTORIAL Love Island, at Auction
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at saction on
TUE-DAY, June 18, 1850, at 12 "clock, at the Real Estate
Sales Room, 7 Broad-st, the following valuable property,
viz:

ANTHONY J BLEECHER will also at 12 velocit, as the Real Estate Sales Room, 7 Stroad-st, the following valuable property. viz:

IN THE VILLAGE of ASTORIA—465 valuable building lots in the Village of Astoria, Long Island, brandfully situated on Broadway, Ridge and Camella sta and on the Creacest First, Second and Third avenues. The plot of ground formed by the above lots is one of he most desirable for building purposes in the Village of Astoria, having a commanding view overlooking Hallet's Cove and the Long Island Sound. Some of the above lots will be sold in lots of from one to three acres, most eligibly situated for country seats. This sale offers are opportunities for small capitalists to make asse and profitable investments. The tale will be positive—every lot; but up will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The terms of sale will be very accommodating to the purchasers Litheyraphic maps and urber particulars can be obtained of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad st.

VILLA SITES AT ASTORIA, L. I.—In the new Greacent recently laid out are is prote, each 10 feet from by 500 to 1,000 in depth, on cievated ground, of good sol for gardening, and commanding extensives views in every direction. In heavy of prospect they cannot be surpassed, and they are of a seay acrees to business as the upper part of the city. Familles desirous of forming select neighborhoods among themselves, may by early application before the public sale on the isth instalelect and secure contiguous plots at low face, in consideration of improving them immediately. If 'explication and views of the proposed buildings can be seen at Maps and views of the proposed buildings can be seen at and on

number over, care will be taken to highly scan be seen at the auction room of A. J. Bleecker, 7 Broad at, and on board the sieamers Astoria and Washington Irving, plying to the Village of Astoria, in which the property is altuwed to A person will be on the ground every day to show the lots and give any information desired.

the auction room of A. J. Bleecker, I Broke at. Bed on board the sleamers Astoria and Washington Irvins, plying to the Village of Astoria, it which the property is situated A person will be on the ground every day to show the lots and give any information desired [92] Size

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR THOUSAND I BUILDING LOTS and valuable. Water Front, it the town of Dunkirk, Chautauppe Go at the termination of the Eric Railroad. Sale to be made at the Merchantal Exchange, in the city of New York, by order of Russell H Nevins and Charles G. King, Esqs Trusters.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at ancilion on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of June, 1850 at 12 Octock, at the Merchantal Exchange, the following valuable property, win: in the town of Dunkirk, Chautauque Co. State of Mew York by order of trustees, shout 1000 building fois in said town and a number of the sale of the whole of which will be absolute and unreserved to the highest bidders. Lithographic maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioners, and the property can be obtained of the auctioners, as a per cent per anount. Dunkirk being the terminate of the Eric Railroad, and its barbor the finest on the Lase, the property offers great inducemental to buyers. The sale will be continued daily until the whole property is sold.

NEW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public that he has a popened a new Meat Shop, 3d east add of Third-av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-six it as where he intends furnishing the heat of every kind of next in the series of places ment he most of the Schop, 3d east add of Third-av, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-six it as where he intends furnishing the heat of every kind of next in the series of places Beef Calves, Shop, 3d east and of the property should be subscribed to the series of his perms, for each of at the singular and the series of the series of the series of his perms, for each of at the singular and the series of the series of the series of his perms, for each of at

MEDICINES

TEN THOUSAND CURES,

TEN THOUSAND CURES,

AND NOT A SINGLE PAILURE.

DR HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA. celebrated throughout noth comine on for its wonderfulning to the wonderfulning to the celebrated throughout noth comine on for its wonderfulning is sweats. Difficult Errathing, Cougha, Colda, and all las effect upon the system is mild and soothing, at the same time certain and effination; rarely failing to give times a permanent cure is effected.

The proprietor, therefore, not only recommends his Naptha Syrup, but scarrants it to cure? He warrants it to are upon the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it to early be the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it to early on the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it to early on the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it to early on the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it it to early on the chyle, and purity is—he warrants it it to are upon the disternal and external process of the body, and elect all the obnoxious particles which have accumulated in the system; he warrants is as a newer-failing remedy in the continue of the chyle, and the complaint, pain in the Chest and Ashma; and he warrants it to arrest the formation of intercels in the lungs, and to heal those already formed, so that persons in Connemption may take it with the most positive confidence of a cure; for its great seat of action is the Lewis, which it peatrates all directions, purifying them of everything obnoxious in its progress and which, if apolied according to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a perfectly healthy candition.

Dr. Hastinge's Compound Syrup of Naytha is highly recommended by the medical profession. That candinent physician, Dr Mott of New York, says that "as a pulmonic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the Marine Hospital, Savannah; Dr. Ware, of Liverpool, england; it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold, of the most convincing certificates of its virtues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success.

None commended by the medical profession. That all count

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

AYRP'S "CHERRY PECTORAL."

For the cure of

COUGHS, C.J.DS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
ANTHMA, and CONSUMPTION.

THE UNIFORM SUCCESS which has attended the
I nee of this preparation, its solurary effect, its power to
relieve and cure affections of the large, have gained for it
a celebrity equaled by no other medicine. We offer it to
the afflicted with entire confidence in its virunes, and the
fail belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and large. While it is a
powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost
topeiess cases of consumption, it is size, in diminsible
doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the worldrespect their opinions.

From Professor Hitchcock.

JAMES C. AYER—Sir I have used your "Cherry Pectoral" in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satlafied from its chemical constitution that it is an adiarable
compound to the relief of largugial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of
any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, ILD.

President of Amberst College,
Member of the Lit Hist. Med. Finh, and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition
from some of the heat articles in the Materia Medica, and a
very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended
to cure.

New-Haven, Conn. Nov. 1, 1849.

to cure.

New-Haven, Conn. Nov. 1, 1849.

Prof. Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, Me.

Writes: I have witnessed the effects of your. 'Cherry Pectoral' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing

lienares.

Sold by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. 110 and 272 Broadway; T. D. SMITH, Brooklyn; J. D. NOWELL, Williamsourgh, and by druggists generally.

all Switch Takes.

GREAT NATURAL PHYSICIAN,

GREAT NATURAL PHYSICIAN,
DR. H. K. ROOT,
The eclebrated Consemption and Bloom Dector and inventor
of the Anti-Consumptine Barometer.
Office No. 512 Broadway, New York.

DR. ROOT'S triumph consists in the permanent cure of
Consumption, Cancers, Tumors Disanaes of the Heart,
Lungs, Liver, Spicen, Stomach, Kidneys, Inannity, Fits,
Worms, Gravel, Pistuia, Deafness, Bil dness, Nervousness,
Parsiyels, Spinal Deformities, Diseases of Ladice and Children, and Infectant Humors of all kinds, &c.
Charges for medicines moderate. Examination of the
Lungs with the Barometer \$1. Advice Fare.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR RHEUNATISM.—
After American Bleennate Balsam is the mest extraordinary medicine known for a permanent cure of all rheumatic complaints, such as inna-matory, chronic, scots,
mercurial rheumatem, gout, lumbage, spinal affection, &c.
This medicine is purely wegetable, and a new discovery.
It only wants a fair trial to convince the most prejudiced
minds of its efficacy to care, and it has never to-su known
to fail when carefully used according to directions. Neme
genuine unless signed by the proprietor, R. TURNER, on
the wrapper.

the wrapper.

Sold wholesale and retail by Boyd & Paul, 46 Corthage
st; alan by Geo. Deisvergne, 142 Sixth-avenue; J. O.
Brain, 30 Second-avenue, and Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-ak
Brooklyn; Geo. Dexter, 75 State-st. Albany; also, 158 Mainst.
Buffalo; G. F. Thomas, 169 Mainst. Cincinnati, Oldo;
H. Smyser, corner of Third and Main sts. Pittaburgh.

a4 W&S 24t*

DR. RICHARDSON'S SYRUP.—One of the best remedies of the age. Dr. Richardson's Syrup for chol-ers, cholers morbus and summer complaints and pain in the stomach. Sold at Dr. Traphageo's, 380 Pearlest; Charles H. Ring, 192 Broadway; at the Druggist store, 481 do; Robert A. Sands, 188 Bowery; Haydock, 218 Pearlest; also, Mrs. Hays, 175 Futton-st. Brooklyn city.

THE BARTHOLOMEW PATENT SELF-ACTING HYDRANTS are strong, durable, simple in construction and not liable to get out of order, if not left mining or broken careleasily by children—won't burst plee, are cheaply repaired without digging up; not liable to freeze, and last as long as the common cedar hydrant. His double by drantanawer for two yards and cost but little more than the old kind. Four to five years general use of these hydrants have shown them to be the most economical and durable for up. They are warranted to work well. For all using will not be allowed. NOTICE.—The Saed Business conducted by the late

NOTICE.—The Seed Business conducted by the late of BRIDGEMAN, will be continued under the name of BRIDGEMAN BROTHERS, at the old stand, 874 Broadway, cor. Eighteenth-st. JOSEPH BRIDGEMAN, who has been in attendance at the store for some years, will attend to customers as usual, and is authorized to receive and collect all detts due the establishment.

ALPRED BRIDGEMAN, Executors

BRATTLEBORO WATER CURE

BRATTLF-HORO WATER OURE

AND ASSESSED OF THE STANDARD OF THE S

Brattleboro, Vermont, March, 1859. mla Smis Weda Sel GOURAUD'S TALLIAN MEDICATED INDAP, it is well known, will cure pinpies, frackles, ian, and all skin deformities, and is, moreover, the best shaving compound ever used. Gouraur's Pondre Sabtile positively gradicates superfluous hair from low fore-beads or any part of the body; Hair Restorative for forcing hair to grow, and rendering bareh, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Liquid Rouge for pale lips and checks; Liquid Instantaneous Hair Dye changes red or grey bair to a beautiful brown or black in a few minutes, without sining the skin—warranted, or no pay taken Beware of counterfeits. The genuine preparations of Dr Fallx Gouraute are found only at 67 Walker at, first store from (not in) Broad way. Callender, 38 South Third-et, Philadelphia, Sates & Jordan, 129 Washington-st Souton Glithe, Washington City, Pierce, Broadway, Albany. my 27 lim. BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, June II, 1850.

Datuka Wali Banka New York, June II, 1890.—
At the annual election held this day de following gentiemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Silus C Herring, Wim. J Decker,
Silus C Herring, Benj F Camp,
John Bodine, Heimus M Wella,
John S Harris, John Falconer,
John Falconer, Francis P Schoals,
David A Wood, John T Howard.

Alex Stadwell,
ind Jacob A Westervelt, George W Halch, and George
Cragin, were slected Inspectors for the next easuing
ertion.

election.

At a meeting of the Board, subsequently held, Francis
A Palmera was unanimously red orded Procedent.

104N L EVERITY, Cashier.

ROBEING METALS AND IMON HOUSES.

Sheet iron prepared for covering mode by riveting in sections to suit. Also, a model representing the manner for completing it on the root. The price is low, and persons wanting a fire preof roof will please call and examine for the machine.

for completing it on the root. The price is low and persons wanting a fire preof root will please call and examine for themselves.

Also, from houses of different sixes, manufactured with such simplicity that a house it by 26 foot can be exected in one day, the plates sliding together in groover. The above tree has four sach window said one stoor, and when packed in boxes for shipping will measure but 44 cunto feet. The price sil complete, \$100.

A CARD.

THE UNDERNIGNED begs to draw the sitention of watch makers, manufacturers of all kinds of travements and machinas, to bis new and extensive assortances of the English and Swies tools and files; also, the own manufacturers and evening instruments of swies and English sayle; which he offers at very reasonable prices. Orders for all kinds of math, instruments will be promptly associated by promptly associated by monography associated by

Swiss and Boglish style; which he offers at very reasonable prices. Orders for all kinds of math, instruments will be promptly executed by F. A. Sile ENMANN, importer of watch makers tools—and files, and manufacturer of mathematical instruments, its Political attention of a few statements, its Political Area (Wattlork, Principal Arrangements are made for the accommodation of a few store profits at this institution, our berling now about thirty. Mr. W. respectually invites parents intending to place their sons a school in the consure, to eather themselves of the industriant and artwards every which this school offers I team between those which without officially by the cars of the New York and New Haven relived, which pees through Norwalk feedershy every day. For particular it formation please eccitricities, with names of parrons, obstitude at 199 Broodway, 76 Bowery, 764 Chatham at, New York. Jeli 3 we